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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The right to vote at the age of 18 is one of the especial privileges of the young men in Venezuela. Another is the fact that the girls are allowed to marry at 15.

Japan started the fashion in the East of Europeanizing her institutions. This has been followed in Siam by the founding of a university with a German professor in the chair of physics.

The perils of the sea do not seem to be so very terrible when it is shown that out of 500,000,000 passengers carried last year on American waters and from American ports only 65 lives were lost.

There are 40,000 women studying in the various colleges in America. And yet, marvels the New York Commercial Advertiser, it is only 25 years since the first college in the land was opened to women.

As most people know, Schultz is a very common name among Germans. A striking illustration of that fact is found in the city directory of Berlin, which has nearly 200 pages of citizens bearing that name. And in certain departments of the city government there are numerous sub-departments, each having a different set of clerks, to take care of special divisions of the Schultz family.

Some idea of the magnitude of the steam and electric plant proposed for the Chicago world's fair may be gathered from the statement that 24,000 horse power is to be provided for driving the machinery. The power at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, was about 2500 horse power, and at Paris 6000 horse power was found sufficient. It is evident therefore that if all the power provided is used at the world's fair exposition there will be an enormous exhibit of machinery.

The New York Witness muses: California has just acquired a new lake where an arid desert used to be. Florida has lost a lake, Alachua, fifteen miles in length, in which alligators have swarmed for fifteen years. Both changes are attributed to subterranean drainage, but neither could have been anticipated, and neither could have been brought about by human agency without an immense expenditure of time. These occurrences are only slight reminders of the truth that the earth's crust, which seems so solid, is scarcely thicker in proportion than an egg shell, and not nearly so tough, so that a very slight commotion of the liquid interior might at any time upset all our calculations.

The magnitude of the figures concerning the operations of the railways of the United States presented in Poor's Manual is indeed wonderful. When it is remembered that the total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1891, was 392½ millions the vastness of the earnings of the railroads, 1086 millions, may perhaps be better appreciated. The net earnings of the roads, 341 millions, almost equals the gross receipts of the United States. And then as to traffic, it is hard for the mind to grasp the figures. About one and a half million passengers a day, and every day in the year, almost two million tons of freight per day and an average of revenue train mileage of over five millions per day.

Reports of the progress of the scientific expedition sent to the North by Bowdoin College are given in the correspondence of some of the voyagers to Maine newspapers. A letter from Rigolette, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, tells of a visit to Esquimau village on Fox Island, whose population were found in much better circumstances as regards enlightenment and comforts than the visitors' prepossessions led them to expect. Their actual condition is thus described: "We had expected to find the people ignorant and uncouth, but to our amazement found them living in much better houses than do the people of Red Bay or Henley's Harbor. We learned that some of the younger members of the different families could both read and write. As for personal appearance, while they had the Esquimau broad shoulders, narrow foreheads, and straight hair, yet they were decidedly better looking than Newfoundland fishermen, whom we found along the coast. We found here, as at the other places, that the people have no medicine to give the sick, nor nourishment to give the convalescent. The Newfoundland government, it is true, sends a physician on each mail steamer to visit these poor people, but his visits are few and very brief, in other words, are simply a farce." The vessel of the expedition in running through a group of icebergs knocked a corner off one, and the whole lofty mass, its equilibrium being destroyed, toppled over into the sea. The members of the expedition give concerts made up of college songs with banjo accompaniment, to conciliate or terrify, the natives at points which they touch.

Achievement.

Trust in thine own untried capacity
As thou wouldst trust in God himself.
Thy soul
Is but an emanation from the whole.
Thou dost not dream what forces lie in thee,
Vast and unfathomed as the grandest sea.
Thy silent mind o'er diamond caves may roll,
Go seek them—but let pilot will control
Those passions which thy favoring winds can be.
No man shall place a limit on thy strength;
Such triumphs as no mortal ever gained
May yet be thine if thou wilt but believe
In thy Creator and thyself. At length
Some feet will tread all heights now unattained—
Why not thine own? Press on; achieve! achieve!

—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

TALE OF A "PHONO."

The little village of M—, situated at an equi-distance on the north, south, east and west from several manufacturing towns, was unique in its isolation. Its people were staid, slow-going and conservative. The only communication with the outside world was had through a weekly mail coach—a "ramshackly" affair drawn by a pair of equines that had seen their best days long before they were utilized as the motive power of the stage. The inhabitants of the town and surrounding country were perfectly contented and happy. Indeed, progressive citizens of the larger towns, desiring to awaken their somnolent neighbors and enter the rich agricultural region lying contiguous, had on repeated occasions, surveyed routes for railroads through M—; but the townspeople and country folk arose en masse in their opposition to this invasion of their pastoral peacefulness, invariably defeating the benevolent schemes of the railroad magnates.

Such a thing as a sensation in the sleepy old town had been unheard of since the last attempt to locate a railroad though it failed. However, one Thursday, when the stage, at a snail's pace, drew up at the door of the village postoffice and general notion store, and a passenger alighted, an utter stranger, his appearance in the village created something akin to a sensation. Rumor and conjecture as to who he was and what he was were rife, and when it was learned that he was to inhabit an old two-story frame house on the outskirts of the town, that had been vacant for some years, the townspeople were in a ferment of curiosity and inquisitiveness. In fact, the old gentleman furnished food for gossip ad libitum.

When the turmoil caused by the advent of Mr. Thomas E. Dison into the midst of their contented little village subsided, life among the villagers went on as usual. In time he became incorporated into the every-day routine of their town, and the interest aroused by his first appearance among them was forgotten.

Although nothing certain could be learned of his reasons for settling in M——, it became a generally accepted fact that Mr. Dison had chosen this retired place to conduct a series of experiments, which he had in hand, the result of which it was very desirable and important should be kept secret. Of the specific nature of these experiments nothing could be learned.

No one was ever admitted to the inside of his house, and how this rumor could have become circulated and accepted as the truth was a mystery. Nevertheless it was a satisfying explanation to the simple villagers. Mr. Dison, outside of his home, mingled with the people on a footing of equality, his affable manner and genial temperament causing him to be liked and esteemed by the whole town. Occasionally, however, some one more bold than the others would interrogate him as to the experiments he was engaged in, but this attempted invasion of his secret would promptly be repulsed. When he had resided in the town some five or six months, no one was rash enough to ask the old gentleman the result of his investigations.

In the year 1876, when Mr. Dison had lived in M—— three years, his goings and comings were as unobserved and created as little interest as those of the older inhabitants.

One Thursday morning, when the usual crowd was gathered around the postoffice awaiting the arrival of the stage coach, Mr. Dison was found to be missing, contrary to his wont, from the assemblage.

"I haven't seen him for three days past," said Sam Hall, the postmaster.

"Nor I, nor I," half a dozen in the crowd observed. A silence fell over them, and several shook their heads ominously, though why it would be hard to tell.

"If he don't put in an appearance by the time the mail comes in, boys, I move that we make a visit to his house and see if there's anything the matter," continued the postmaster.

In a few minutes more the stage pulled up, the mail was thrown out and distributed.

"A letter for Mr. Thomas E. Dison," called out Hall. "Has he come yet?"

He was answered in the negative, and then said:

"Well, come on, gentlemen, we'll go to his house."

The postmaster in the lead, with the crowd following, proceeded to act. Traversing the one long street, in the bright morning sunlight, they arrived at Dison's home at the extreme end. As the house came within view, somewhat obscured from the street by large locust trees in the front yard, it presented, as the villagers afterward said, a weird and uncanny aspect. The windows and doors were closed—not a sign of life was visible. Knocking and receiving no answer, they scattered and went to work investigating and searching the grounds. A back door was found open, through which they entered, finding themselves in the room evidently used as the kitchen. Dirty dishes and cooking utensils were strewn around just as they had been left—from their appearance—three or four days before. The rest of the furniture on the first floor was in its proper place and undisturbed. Passing from the down stairs to the second story, the self-constituted investigators found themseves at the entrance of a room opening off a hall. The door was firmly locked, and, seemingly, the only one in use on that floor. It was manifestly the workroom in which Dison conducted his experiments.

"How shall we get in, fellows?" said Tom Jones, a big, strapping countryman. "Break in the door?"

"Hold on, Tom," Hal said, as Jones put his shoulder to the door, preparatory to carrying out his suggestion; "maybe some of the boys have a key that will fit the lock."

Several men stepped forward with bunches of keys, and among them one was found which opened the door.

Sam Hall, the postmaster, was the first to cross the threshold. As he made a step or two he uttered a loud exclamation and pointed to the middle of the room. Lying under a large table was the body of Dison. Upon investigation it was discovered that a long knife wound in the breast was the cause of death, although probably not immediately. The apartment was torn up and everything in confusion, as if a desperate struggle for life had taken place. A safe in the corner of the room was blown open, and the conclusion was naturally drawn that the crime had been committed for the purpose of robbery. On the table just above the dead man was a peculiar looking machine. The villagers had seen nothing like it before. When the excitement caused by the discovery of the murder had somewhat subsided, an examination was made of the machine. The apparatus consisted of a tube having an open mouthpiece at one end, and bearing a the other end a thin diaphragm of metal or other substance, with a sharp point or stylus affixed to the centre of its outer surface. Another apparatus consisted of a cylinder about four inches in diameter, having on its periphery a V-shaped groove cut spirally from end to end. Over this grooved cylinder a sheet of wax was placed and advanced till the point of the stylus lightly touched the wax over the opening of the V-shaped cut. The cube with the mouthpiece was within the cylinder, which had a handle for turning it. The instrument caused a great deal of speculation as to what is was, but nothing could be made of it, although it had the appearance of being used.

* * * * *

The result of the inquest and a full account of the murder were published in the county paper, but no one appeared to identify the dead man. No clue to the perpetrator of the crime could be gleaned, the town and county authorities doing all in their power to ferret out the guilty person. The deed remained a mystery.

The owner of the house in which Dison had lived took possession of the murdered man's effects, stowing away in the garret the instrument found in his workroom, where it was forgotten. In time the story of the only crime of its kind ever committed in the village became a tradition—and nothing more.

* * * * *

Another mail day, three years afterward, and from the appearance of the town of M—— one would suppose the inhabitants of the whole place were collected around the postoffice. Such, indeed, was the fact. A stupendous event had taken place in their quiet little habitat. Great interest was depicted on the faces of the assemblage. They were waiting for their weekly papers.

At last the mail coach was seen in the distance, coming up the main street, the horses in a brisk trot—a pace, it is safe to say, they had not struck for years. As it rolled up in front of the store and the mail was carried in, the crowd became wildly impatient.

"Read the news out loud!" shouted the people. One of the number mounted a barrel, paper in hand. Quiet prevailing, he read:

"Sam Hall, formerly storekeeper and postmaster at M——, is convicted and sentenced to be hung. * * * The story of the crime is one of the most sensational on record. Three years ago, Thomas E. Dison, a well-known inventor, was murdered in M——. No clue to the crime was discovered at the time and the matter died out. Some months ago, however, William Laurens, while traveling through the small towns of the state giving exhibitions with the phonograph, and incidentally explaining the working of the invention, stopped at M——. After the entertainment, one of the townsmen, J. C. Nettleton, approached Laurens and claimed that he once knew a gentleman who had invented the phonograph prior to Thomas A. Edison. This claim naturally aroused the curiosity of the exhibitor, and he asked for proof to substantiate it. Nettleton took Laurens to his home, and from a garret littered with rubbish resurrected a 'receiver' identical with Mr. Edison's. Laurens, on examining it, perceived a series of indentations on the wax, indicating that it contained a message. Mr. Laurens, learning the circumstances under which Nettleton had become possessed of the 'receiver' was eager to use it in his phonograph. When the cylinder crank was turned this is what it revealed:

"'I, Tohmas E. Dison, have been murdered by Sam Hall, the postmaster of this town, for the purpose of robbery. Hall knew that I received large sums of money through the mail. I have no strength to say more, but if this wonderful instrument, which is the fruition of long years of study, becomes known, what I have spoken into the "receiver" will tell who my assassin is. May God have mercy on my soul, and for—.'

"Such is the story of the detection and conviction of Hall. If Laurens had not given his exhibition in M——, probably the guilty perpetrator of the horrible crime would have remained unknown for years to come, as the people in the staid little burg had never—up to the time of Laurens' arrival in the town—heard of Edison's invention for the transmission of sound. What makes it more remarkable is the effrontery and subtility displayed by Hall. He it was, when Dison had not been seen for several days, who suggested that a search be made for the missing man. No one suspected that Hall was the principal in such a terrible crime, and his arrest stirred M—— from centre to circumference."—[Atlanta Constitution.

An Obedient Egg.

"This is a queer egg you have given me, mother," said Woodruff at the breakfast table; "see how it stands on its smaller end!" Every one at the table looked up in astonishment. Sure enough there the egg stood as Woodruff had said, and what was more wonderful still, in perfect balance on the brim of a bowl.

The boy took it down, and lo! it assumed a slanting position on the edge of the table, seemingly in the act of falling down and yet not falling. All the girls almost screamed in their amazement.

Next Woodruff took the egg and put it in a different position again on its broad end, and finally clapped it, as it were, slanting on the head of a bottle of mineral water. The positions which an obedient egg may be made to assume are not all told here. It may be placed in any other position at the will of the person who handles it. It can stand on end, sideways, inclined to the right or to the left, half reclining, etc.

The preparation or "fixing" to obtain such an obedient egg is very simple. Let an egg be emptied through a small hole and then thoroughly dried. Put into it about two thimblefuls of fine, dry sand, and plug the hole with white wax. The sand inside will act as ballast, and by slightly shaking the egg thus "fixed," you can change at will the centre of gravity and make your shell assume any position you like to the amazement of beholders.

A Man of Nerve.

A pretty exhibition was given by the students of Springfield Medical College under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the resuscitation of a man who had been smothered by smoke. In a large hall had been erected a wooden structure, which was filled with Roman candles, firecrackers and other combustibles. In the midst of all these the unfortunate had been placed for suffocation and the building fired. Shortly afterward the victim of the experiment was taken from the house of smoke in a thoroughly unconscious condition. He was put through a process of pumping and rubbing and in the course of thirty minutes was again walking around the hall. This Mr. Taylor thinks the quickest process he has ever seen for bringing to life a person who had been smothered or one who was suffocated from smoke.

Doctor—Did you shake the medicine before taking? Patient—Certainly. It was too late to give it the shake after taking.

BEACH MOSSERS.

The Curious Industry of A New England Town.

Gathering Moss from Which Blanc Mange Is Made.

Fair old Scituate boasts an industry in which, if in no other, it is the leading town in the country. It has, as none of its more wealthy sister towns have, its moss. From the rocks that carpet its harbor and make its shores feared by the sailor is gathered an income every year that may not be princely, but is still large enough to compensate the town for the lack of noisy, smoky factories and strong-smelling wharves.

When the moss-gathering industry began in Scituate no one knows. Probably the value of the moss was first discovered by accident by some fisherman's wife. The gathering and curing of moss for food began in Ireland many years ago. It was used principally by the people of the south of Ireland near the seacoast. Many people have made the claim that they introduced the industry in this country, but even the oldest inhabitants of Scituate are in doubt as to who was the first.

The particular locality where the business is carried on is called "Peggotty Beach." Little Peggotty village is bunched here, and here the mossers and their families ply their trade. There is no loafing. Everybody is expected to do his share of the labor. While the father is out in his boat robbing the sea to put bread in his family's mouth and blanc mange and jelly into the mouths of mankind, the wives and daughters are wading along the rocks near the shore filling their aprons with the smaller pieces of the moss. The boys are at the same time raking and turning the patches of moss that are laid out in regular lots in front of each creel house.

The veteran "mosser" is on the beach at sunrise. There is much to do before the tide "will answer," and he must watch the tides. With garden rake he levels off a patch on the gravelled beach, always being careful not to leave a footprint. Then he carries the moss that his wife and daughters have washed out the night before and spreads it on the smooth spots. It is of many colors, from the maroon, purple black, to a delicate yellow, according to the washings and bleachings it has received.

The Globe man happened upon the best possible day to see the process of mossing. A low tide in the morning and a westerly breeze—not a wind—is what the men pray for. Out by the rocks of Third Cliff the double sprits and dories were already stationed, and men were standing up in the boat poking around in the water with long poles. In order to get a nearer view the Globe hired a typical small boy to take him out in his dory.

"How do you know when you are over moss?" was asked of a man whom the guide called "father."

"Oh, I can see it," was the answer.

The unmitiated could not distinguish one rock from another at the bottom, but the experience of years (for some of these people have been here as many as thirty years) makes their sight wonderfully keen.

The rake used in scraping the rocks has a handle fifteen feet long fitted into a heavy iron head. The teeth are set very close together and are sharp pointed. Over the back part of this head there is a guard that keeps the load from falling back into the water. As much as two pounds of moss can be torn off the rocks at one shove of the rake. A good day's work for one man is 125 pounds of moss. The cargo seldom falls below 70 pounds. Should the mosser lose run of a rock which offers a good yield, and the ruffled waters interfere with his finding it, a bottle of oil is brought into requisition and a little of it is thrown into the water to quiet the ripples.

The moss gatherers are met on the beach by the young folks, and "creels" holding a barrel each of the weed are filled to the brim at the boats, and it is then spread to dry on the beach. To bleach the moss to the desired color eight washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shanties. This season the mossers want five cents a pound, while the dealers do not want to advance the old price of 4 3-4 cents. The highest price ever known was 25 cents a pound, and for years it held as high as ten cents, even with the great supply. This year has not been specially prosperous, yet all the single men have from $100 to $500 worth of moss, and those with families can count on $1000 for their season's work. —[Boston Globe.

North America's Highest Peak.

Dr. J. T. Scovell, Professor W. S. Blatchley of the High School, Terre Haute, Ind., Professor U. O. Cox of the Mankato (Minn.) Normal School, and Professor Woolman, who went to measure the height of Mount Orizaba, in Mexico, have returned with information settling beyond doubt that the peak named is the highest in North America.

When the time came to measure the height of Orizaba, Dr. Scovell went unaccompanied by any member of his party, taking only the guide with him. The guide made the steps by which he climbed, and then Dr. Scovell could with difficulty keep near him.

They ascended to a height 14,000 feet on the mountain, and at that point the snow was too soft for the levels to be placed firmly, and barometrical calculations had to be used in measuring the mountain's altitude. These calculations are not always reliable, because a slight variation in the barometer makes such a great variation in altitude, but the barometrical measurements were compared and checked as well as the other measurements, and the instruments were tested by the Mexican Government observatory instruments after the measurements had been taken.

On August 3d the ascent was made again by Dr. Scovell and his guide to test the measurements made on the trip July 29th, and the result of the two trips was that the height of the mountain was found to be 18,560 feet. Some triangulations remain to be made when the snow has grown firmer, to make the measurements more exact.

The best previous measurement of the mountain, which is now known to be higher than Mount St. Elias (17,000 feet), and the highest mountain in North America, was made by a German doctor who had not the advantage of the Mexican observatory instruments by which to test his instruments, and who made the height about 18,270 feet.—[San Francisco Examiner.

Deterioration of Human Teeth.

A discussion that should be of great value to society is being at present carried on at the annual general meeting of the British Dental Association, which at present is holding a sitting in London. The dental surgeons in council assembled appear to be unanimous as to two great causes of the obvious deterioration of human teeth. Among the causes of the loss primarily was the fact that people were lavish in their waste of teeth. They had them pulled out on very trivial provocation. The second cause was that, with all appearances of health and strength, many teeth were starved. The modern methods of preparing flour and bread, the use of tinned preserved meats and fruits, together with the scarcity of fish as a common article of food, tended to eliminate the earthy salts most necessary to the nourishment and preservation of the teeth. Education also had something to answer for, for a child's brain was overstimulated, and in activity assimilated more than its due share of the phosphates from the circulation, and the teeth therefore are starved.

Another cause of tooth failure is the chronic dyspepsia produced by continual swallowing of masses of bacteria. To give an idea of the minuteness of these organisms one of the members of the association said that in one case at least it would require no fewer than 27,556,000,000 to cover a square inch. The sittings of the association continue, but as yet no speaker has brought forward a permanent cure for toothache or an antidote to decay.

Making Sand Musical.

Mr. Cecil Carus-Wilson has found a way of making sand musical. It is well-known that certain sands, like that of the Jebel Nagons or Bell Mountain of Suez, or some of the beaches of Hawaii, and other places nearer home, such as Studland Bay and Eigg, yield musical notes of different pitch when disturbed by the wind or the tread of a by-passer. The cause of this sound is rather mysterious, but Mr. Carus-Wilson attributes it to the friction of the polished surfaces of the grains on one another. According to this theory, it is necessary that the grains should be quite clean and of a certain size, and polished. Dirt, or a mixture of fine sand and rough edges, would probably spoil the effect. It is a proof of his theory that he has recently been able to improve the note given out by "musical sands" and to elicit notes from sands not musical, by carefully washing and sifting them so as to get smooth grains of a favorable size. Moreover, when such grains are placed in a porcelain cup with polished sides they are very sonorous.—[London Globe.

Color-Blindness From Fatigue.

A Russian physician, Dr. M. Reich, has reported the interesting case of a locomotive engineer, 40 years of age, who was dismissed from service on account of color-blindness. The man was able to distinguish colors correctly and with confidence up to the summer of 1889, when over-work and loss of sleep gave him a violent headache for two weeks, after which for three months all objects appeared red, and then all sensation of color disappeared. In May, 1890, he again came for examination, and had fully regained the power to distinguish colors.—[Trenton (N. J.) Americrn.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TROOPS stopped a strike at Ottawa, Canada.

THE Seamen's Union of Baltimore, Md., is no more.

ONLY one non-union bakery is in operation at Rochester, N. Y.

THE Order of the Knights of Labor is twenty-one years old.

THE green glass factories at Atlanta, Ga., have opened for the season.

THE Crown Steel Works, of Cumberland, Md., have been reorganized.

JOURNEYMEN tailors of Portage, Wis., are on a strike for increased wages.

FULL time is the order of the day in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke regions.

THE New York Central Railroad will help enforce the Alien Contract Labor law

THE contract labor law will not apply to foreigners connected with World's Fair exhibits.

IT is understood that Edison employs 200 women in work upon the delicate details of his electrical inventions.

THE Journeymen Bakers' International Union has gained about 700 new members within the last four months.

WORKMEN are returning to Winnipeg, Canada, from the Pacific coast, where thousands are out of employment.

THERE is a general strike of painters in Halifax, Nova Scotia, owing to the action of the bosses in discharging union men.

AT a meeting of the velvet manufacturers held in Oldham, England, it was resolved to continue working only four days a week.

THE Waltham Watch Company has reduced wages from five to twenty per cent., to enable it to carry on its war against J. C Dueber.

THE bakers at Findlay, Ohio, and Spokane Falls, Washington, have had night work done away with, and they will be paid from $18 to $24 per week.

IT is said that England has more women workers in proportion to her population than any other country, twelve per cent. of the industrial classes being women.

THE Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association has adopted a memorial recommending equal pay to women for work equivalent to men's in painting cars

THREE HUNDRED laundrywomen in coaches formed an interesting feature of the parade made by the Central Labor Federation in New York City on Labor Day.

THE power plant at the World's Fair will be 24,000 horse power, and will regire the services of 250 engineers, firemen and attendants.

THE Board of Aldermen in Boston have made an order that screens must be used by stonecutters when at work on the streets.

THERE are four different dramatic societies composed of members of labor organizations in New York, whose principal object is to assist by their entertainments in the work of agitation and organization.

IT is a frequent occurrence in Germany nowadays that bands of unemployed workmen go from the cities upon the fields of the farmers to steal potatoes, apples and other eatables. In a recent skirmish between one of these bands and a body of gendarmes, the latter were put to flight.

THE English trades union congresses meet yearly, the first of them having assembled in Manchester in 1868. There were then present only thirty-four delegates, representing about 118,000 persons; in the last congress there were upward of 500, representing a million and a half of working people.

THE fair wages for skilled female tailors in Berlin, Germany, are $1.42 a week, though they run down to $1.10, and the working season is a short one. Good cloakmakers get $1.66 per week. Young girl workers get from fifty cents to $1. The price paid for making a dozen buttonholes by hand is two and a half cents

IT is claimed for Albert Johnson of Raleigh, N. C., that he is the oldest locomotive engineer in point of service in the country. He had charge of an engine on the Richmond & Fredericksburgh Railroad away back in 1836, in the days of strap rails and "snakeheads." He is still a railroad employe, and can be seen in all kinds of weather in the yard at the Raleigh and Gaston depot.

THE ARMY'S HEALTH.

Efficiency of the Hospital Corps and Effect of the Canteen.

Surgeon-General Sutherland has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. He says that an aggregate reduction of $100,000 will be made in the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year. The report speaks of the efficiency of the hospital corps as shown during the Sioux campaign, urges the necessity of offering inducements to enlisted men to enter its ranks, and suggests that $6 a month be added to the pay of the privates in the corps. Good results are said to have followed the adoption of the new system of identification of deserters, based on records of permanent marks and scars. The report shows that, while the number of sick reports was larger than during the previous year, the number of men constantly sick—42.71 a thousand—compares favorably with 44.12 in the previous year. The cases of treatment of alcoholism numbered 40.73 a thousand for the army, as against 41.43 in 1889, and 56.68 the average during the previous decade. A great improvement in the diet of the men has been made. The Surgeon-General says that the canteen has relieved military posts of one-third of the cases of alcoholism. In conclusion it is strongly recommended that at each post there be established a systematic course of athletic exercises.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sixtieth Annual Report of the Commissioner.

The sixtieth annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. He thinks that the great forces now at work—land in severalty, the destruction of the agency system, citizenship, and education—will, if allowed to continue undisturbed a reasonable length of time, accomplish their beneficient ends.

The millions of acres of Indian lands, now lying absolutely unused, are needed, he says, as homes for our rapidly increasing population, and must be so utilized. The enrollment of Indian pupils for the year ended June 30 has been 17,926, an increase over last year of 1549. The amount of Congressional appropriation for Indian education available for the year to come is nearly $2,250,000. The commissioner regards the education of the Indians as the only solution of the Indian problem. The commissioner urges that the appropriation of public funds for sectarian education is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, opposed to public policy, and ought at an early date to be discontinued. He thinks the present time is peculiarly favorable for the increase of missionary work.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Czar will soon visit the Kaiser

IT costs the Prince of Wales exactly $1800 for the cigars he smokes in 250 days.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is ranked among the millionaires of this country.

MRS. HARRISON, wife of the President, and party were taken on a coaching trip in Massachusetts.

THE Duke of Hamilton is said to draw $150,000 per annum from his tenantry in the island of Arran.

A BROTHER of Congressman Dolliver, and a very young man, has recently been selected to be the President of the University of Utah.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is the very picture of an athlete. He is over six foot in height, broad shouldered, strong limbed and as active as a cat.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LONG leads the Boston League team in batting.

ANSON, of Chicago, can't pick up low thrown balls.

KANSAS CITY tried seventeen pitchers without finding a winner.

THE Boston Association team has been shut out but twice this season.

IN forty-seven games Baldwin, of Pittsburg, struck out sixty-one times.

FOUTZ, of Brooklyn, will probably confine his attention to pitching next season.

RICHARDSON, of New York, is the quickest player in the business on double plays.

CORKHILL'S jaw was broken by a pitched ball in one of the last games at Pittsburg.

CHICAGO has earned the most runs in the League, and also accepted the most chances.

PITCHER KING, released by Pittsburg, says he will be with the Boston League team next season.

THE Pittsburgs played the strongest game in the League for the last six weeks of the pennant race.

THE Chicagos won but five of the eighteen games played with the Giants, and only one of the five was captured in New York.

BY winning sixteen consecutive games the Bostons in the last week of the pennant struggle forged a head of the Chicagos.

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN, the millionaire owner of the Lebanon (Penn.) Club, is the only absolute owner of a ball club in the country.

THE present Boston League team will need but very little, if any strengthening for next season. It is a pennant winning team as it stands.

KNOLL, Crooks, Duffee and Twitchell have signed '92 contracts with Columbus. They are the only men of the present team who will be retained.

WITH one pennant gained for the Hub and another within reaching distance, Boston's baseball enthusiasts enjoyed a very exciting "wind up" of the season.

A STATUE of "The Ball-Trower" has been presented to the City of San Francisco, thus immortalizing baseball players. The statue is placed in Golden Gate Park.

TOM BROWN, of the Philadelphia Athletics, leads the sluggers of the Association in his hits, contributing fifty-six, including twenty-eight doubles, twenty-one triples, and seven home runs.

DENNY, of the Philadelphia League team, toward the end of this season, played ball again in the style which made him famous years ago, and he hit a ball to the fence at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, in a way that showed how he acquired the title of "Home-run Denny."

THE last week of the season was remarkable for two unusual events in the Brooklyn team's calendar. Foutz went in to pitch and Ward covered second base. Foutz had not pitched a game in over a year, and Ward had not played second base since 1885, when he was a member of the New York team. The work of both men in their comparatively new positions was first-class.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	87	51	.630	Cleveland	65	74	.468
Chicago	82	53	.607	Brooklyn	61	76	.445
New York	71	61	.538	Cincin'ati	56	81	.409
Philadel	68	69	.496	Pittsburg	55	80	.408

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	93	42	.689	Milw'kee	64	72	.471
St. Louis	85	52	.620	Columbus	61	76	.445
Baltimore	71	64	.526	Louisville	55	84	.396
Athletic	73	66	.525	Wash'gt'n	44	88	.333

CAUSED BY A BOILER.

Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion.

A boiler explosion aboard the steamtug C. W. Parker killed seven persons and seriously injured many others in the neighborhood of Archer avenue bridge on the south branch of the river at Chicago, Ill., about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The C. W. Parker, in company with three other tugs was engaged in attempting to tow the coal steamer H. S. Rounds out of the draw of the bridge when the explosion occurred Three of the killed were employes of the tug and their bodies have not yet been recovered. The other persons killed were standing on the banks of the river, to which a number of spectators had been drawn to witness the removal of the steamer Pickands, with a cargo of coal. The vessel had run aground in the draw and four tugs were putting forth every effort to move it, when one of them, the C. W. Parker, exploded. The list of killed and wounded is as follows:

Killed—Samuel Armstrong, of Manistee, cook of the C. W. Parker; James B. Carter, captain of the C. W. Parker; John C. Moore, engineer of the C. W. Parker; Mrs. Mary Rice, of 3013 Archer avenue; Barbara Rice, daughter of Mrs. Mary Rice, aged eighteen; Samuel Sawyer, laborer; unknown man, killed by fragment of boiler, while standing at the east end of Archer avenue bridge.

Joseph Cullen, fireman of the C. W. Parker received fatal injuries Henry Bell, deck-hand, was badly scalded and had his leg paralyzed; Charles Kirtin, a bystander, was wounded by missiles; Frank Wagner's arm was broken; Joseph Bonorauk, skull fractured; George Duell, captain of the tug Van Schaack, leg and back hurt; Louis de Mass, deckhand on the Van Schaack, back sprained; James Cunningham, cook on the Van Schaack, scalp wounds. These were the persons most seriously hurt.

KING KARL DEAD.

The Ruler of Wurtemberg Expires at Stuttgart.

King Karl I. of Wurtemberg is dead. The death of the King occurred in Stuttgart at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had been ill for some time past, and on the day before, his condition became so critical that extreme unction was administered to him.

Karl Friedrich Alexander, King of Wurtemberg, was the eldest son of the late King Wilhelm, and was born March 6, 1823, succeeding to the throne June 25, 1864. His Majesty, on July 12, 1846, married the Grand Duchess Olga-Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., late Czar of Russia. Karl was a strong supporter of the scheme of German unity.

On June 3, 1867, a conference of the four South German States—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt—met in Berlin to consider a reorganization of the Zollverein which would include them.

His influence brought about the introduction into the South German States of the fundamental principles of the Prussian military system.

The military identity having been established throughout German Europe, it only needed the Franco-Prussian war and common action in 1870 to bring about the unification of Germany with the imperial crown in the Prussian royal family.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

The Government Leader and First Lord of England's Treasury Dead.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Government leader in the House of Commons, who has been ill for some time past, died in London, England, on a recent noon. He was supposed to be on the road to recovery, but had a sudden relapse.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith was the son of William Henry Smith, a bookseller, publisher and news agent of the Strand, London. He was born in London on June 24, 1825, and became, in course of time, a partner in his father's business. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from February, 1874, until August, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He has been Chief Secretary for Ireland and Secretary of State for War. He was recently appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, succeeding the Earl of Granville.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE MCKINLEY LAW AND PRICES.

The McKinley law has been in force one year. Democratic organs before it spoke on declared that it would increase the prices of the necessaries of life, and that it would stop the sale of American products to other nations. It has done neither. Indeed at least 60 per cent of the articles used cost less to day than they did one year ago. The increase of duty has produced its natural effect in securing the home market to American producers and in stimulating competition until prices have been lowered in the majority of instances.

The failure of Democratic predictions in regard to our foreign commerce has been equally marked. Our imports of merchandise have notably increased in non-dutiable products. Our exports of American goods for the past seven months of this year compared with the average exports of the corresponding months for the past five years show the enormous increase of $86,397,188.

The lesson of these facts is plain. Our foreign trade is not dwindling, but growing, under the McKinley law, and "McKinley prices" are low prices.

A FEW "TARIFF" FACTS.

A prominent Democrat in a recent speech made the assertions that the taxation on women's and children's cheap dress goods has been increased nearly 100 per cent; that the poor man's blankets and shirts are heavily taxed; that the tax on ready made clothing has been increased from 54 to 90 per cent; that salt is taxed, and that the poor man's carpet is taxed 40 per cent.

Now for the facts. The same quantity of ginghams for which the housewife in 1889 paid 10¢ cents per yard she now gets for 8¢ cents. The common kind of blankets cost a laborer $4.23 two years ago, now he pays only $3.70; and for the same blue shirting which he paid 17 cents per yard in 1857 he now pays but 9½ cents. The suit of wool clothing which cost the workingman $20 in 1889 he can now buy for $14.25. And as for carpets, the grade that cost $1.30 per yard in 1889 can now be purchased for 63 cents. In 1857 a barrel of salt cost $2.30. A year ago it cost $1.66. It can only cost $1.38.

AMERICA TO FEED THE WORLD.

While reports agree that Europe has had unequaled crop failures this year.

This statement has been officially acknowledged by the governments of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Great Britain and all other European countries. The same reports come in the foreign press dispatches and private telegrams from leading business men of this country, who are now or have been in Europe investigating the situation for themselves, and are confirmed by the interviews with those who have returned.

These facts show that now is a golden opportunity for the farmers of the United States. There is no possibility of values being lower while the probability is that they will advance. The CAROLINIAN would advise farmers not to be in too much of a hurry in rushing their surplus to market.

The campaign in New York is getting hot. Never were the Republicans so thoroughly united, and that adds to the prospects of Republican victory is the fact that *Harper's Weekly*, a number of Democratic papers and hundreds of prominent anti-Tammany Democrats will come out for Fassett, the Republican candidate.

The farmer can now buy more of the products of his labor than he was ever able to buy before, and does not need to join a new party to improve his condition.

The two candidates for Governor of Ohio met in joint debate on the 30th inst. Each was gentlemanly courteous to the other and a general good feeling prevailed.

It is a significant fact that the average prices of all commodities taxed by the tariff are 4.35 per cent lower than they were a year ago.

Everybody eats salt. In 1857 a barrel of salt cost $2.30. Last year it cost $1.65. Under the McKinley law the purchaser now pays $1.38.

It is stated that an advance of fifty cents a thousand has been made in the flooring grades of North Carolina pine lumber.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the late great Irish leader, died quite suddenly on the 7th inst.

A LITTLE FRIENDLY ADVICE.

A generous, stupendous crop for the year '91 is now so well assured all over the country—with the exception of cotton—and, through the special condition abroad, the prices of our productions are so well maintained that the portion of the farming community who have been governed by routine practices, rather than by thinking and judgment, are in danger of neglecting, waiting and misusing the prizes which Nature has put in their hands.

Of course a discharge of pressing debts, deliberately made and honestly acknowledged, is among the first duties of every man who finds himself possessed of means. Every head of a family owes his fealty to his domestic charge, for "he who provides not for such is worse than an infidel." Whatever is necessary for their comfort, happiness and sensible position it is his duty to supply, and, if his circumstance allow, his love, solicitude and ambition will lead him to give his attention first to them.

But what we wish to enjoin is to take care of all that an unusually productive years' return has put into his hands, and bear in mind the old injunction:

"Waste not thou the smallest thing
Created by Divinity,
For grains of sand do mountains make
And atomless infinity.
Waste not thou the smallest time—
'Tis imbecile infirmity,
For well thou knowest, if aught thou knowest,
That moments make eternity."

Keep well posted as to markets, and sell when and where you can do the best. Garner your unsold grain; shelter and care for your stock; plow in time; keep up fences and ditches open; be fore-handed in work, and take courage.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1891.

The President entertained Chairman J. S. Clarkson at dinner one day this week and straight away the identical newspaper smart Alecks who were so certain that Mr. Clarkson was made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee for the sole purpose of using that committee against Mr. Harrison began to send out stories about how Mr. Harrison proposed through Mr. Clarkson to turn the National Committee into a Harrison machine. One story was no whit more ridiculous than the other, and they were both too silly for serious consideration. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Clarkson have been warm personal friends for a long time, and those who know what they are talking about say that Mr. Clarkson would have been a member of the Cabinet at the beginning of the administration had not the only portfolio for which he cared been disposed of before his wishes were known to the President, and it is probable that Mr. Clarkson could become a member of the Cabinet now if it were not for his desire to take a more active part in the Presidential campaign than such a position would allow him. Republicans who know J. S. Clarkson, and there are few of prominence who do not, know that there is no danger of the National Committee being used to further the particular interests of any one man while he is at the head of it, and Mr. Harrison is the last man in the world to suspect of wishing to take advantage of any machine made sentiment. He would be more than human if he did not wish a nomination, but there is one wish that he puts ahead of all others, and that is, that the republican party shall elect the next President, and that the convention shall select the most available man, whether it be himself or another.

Acting chairman J. S. Clarkson has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington November 20. This meeting will elect a chairman to succeed Senator Quay who resigned some time ago, and will decide upon the time and place for holding the National Convention next year. There is no doubt about the election of Mr. Clarkson as chairman, and it is believed to be certain that the National Convention will be held at an earlier date than usual, possibly as early as May, but it is still uncertain what city will obtain the honor of entertaining it although since Chicago got the World's Fair there is a popular impression that she can gobble up anything she wants, and there is no doubt that she wants the convention; but she will have to work for it as the other cities that want it are already doing some lively hustling.

The democrats are not doing much talking about the Speakership just now. They are waiting for the Ohio election to give them a pointer. If McKinley is elected, and there is no reason for thinking otherwise, it will kill off Mills as a candidate for Speaker, as it will be recognized as a verdict by the people against free trade, which is the corner-stone of Mill's political creed, and some man will be selected for Speaker who is more moderate in his tariff views. The Speaker, it must be remembered, has it in his power to absolutely control the legislation of the House by making up the important committees in accordance with his own ideas. Should McKinley be defeated, Mill's free trade, free coinage and free whiskey will be in supreme control of the democratic party councils, both in Congress and in the Presidential campaign.

Probably never in the history of Washington has there been so many prominent Methodists here as are in attendance udon the great Ecumenical Conference of that Church which opened its two week's session on Wednesday of this week.

Improved engine practice has caused the adoption of a mechanical device for constant feed of fuel to the furnace.

Why I am a protectionist.

By Hon. Geo. H. Ely, of Ohio.

It is obviously the right and the duty of this nation to care for its own.

Whatever, from geographical position, commercial relations and existing social and industrial conditions, may apparently be the policy of any other nation, it is our duty to make the utmost of American resources—resources in men and in material things. First and the underlying thought of the new nation planted on the new continent.

It proposed a higher type of manhood than could be realized under old world conditions.

It meant, first of all, a higher wage level—also, not class interests were to come in the new social and political framework. That higher wages served as a goal set by the Fathers of the Republic, the policy of Protection which they inaugurated, so cured and still maintains, by carefully adjusted rates of duty, the low wage products of other countries which compete with ours, or with such as we can and ought to produce, are made to pay to a large extent, the necessary expenses of our Government; while our free list of non-competive products swings wide open the gates, in every clime, to the products of our agriculture and manufactures.

Within the lines of these defences we are now working out our great destiny.

The theatre is an isolated continent barded from ocean to ocean by every zone of climate, between Tropical heat and Arctic cold.

The instrument is a diversified industry, which, along the whole range of invention, discovery and human labor, lifts into the sunlight the dormant and unutilized natural resources of our country.

By this policy the farm, the shop, the mine and the factory, each furnish a market for the other, and while taxation of foreign products, at the gates, is an unfailing reliance for revenue, home production, with competition the moment the defensive duty has established the industry, invariably lowers the cost of commodities to the consumer. In other words, "the tariff is a tax" only on the foreign producer. In no other land does a day's wages secure to the toiler so much to cover his necessities and to brighten his life. Whenever, at different periods in the one hundred years behind us, this economic policy has prevailed, and to just the extent it has been fully operative, its vindication has glowed upon the pages of our national history.

The McKinley Tariff Act is now working out its claimed and promised results. In the first ten months of its operation it has increased our foreign trade $85,135,123. It is, at this moment, bringing in more than one-third of our foreign imports on the free list, and it has reduced the per capita revenue from dutiables from $8.52 to $5.50. Its provisions for the enlargement of area of United States products to South and Central American States have already resulted in important treaties with Spain, San Domingo and Brazil, with other negotiations pending.

These provisions for reciprocal trade are certain to increase our export sales $500,000,000 within a year, and yet this patriotic and successful undertaking is characterized by "Tariff Reform" as "the Blaine Reciprocity humbug."

Do you notice how in foggy, wet or changeable weather the breathing becomes disturbed? The use of Old Sault's Cherry Cure remedies this condition. Price 50 cents, sold everywhere.

When your child has been attacked with diarrhœa, colic or stomach disorders, do not delay the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup one instant.

The surveyors of the Norfolk, Wilmington & Charleston railroad were in town last week. They are surveying the county roads for the purpose of getting course and distance. Mr. McRhea, the chief engineer, would not commit himself as to the building of the projected road. Whether he knew what the company intended doing or not we could not learn.—Windsor Ledger.

P. P. P. makes positive cures of all stages of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Old Sores Eczema, Malaria and Female Complaint. P P P is a powerful tonic and an excellent appetizer, building up the system rapidly.

Abbott's East Indian Corn Paint is a quick cure for Corns, Bunions and Warts.

Erysipelas, swollen limbs, bad sores, scales and scabs on the leg have been entirely cured by P P P, the most wonderful blood medicine of the day.

Skin and scalp diseases, the head at times, a running sore, the body entirely covered with sores as large as a quarter of a dollar, and no medicine had the desired effect until P P P was taken. The disease yielded at once and P P P proved itself the best blood purifier of the age.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—The amazing statement is made by Edward Atkinson, the eminent statistician of Boston, in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* that the invention of the automatic, self-binding wheat harvester enabled this country to resume specie payment in 1879 by making it possible to gather the enormous wheat crop and get it to market. Mr. Atkinson's conclusions on "Wheat—Our Financial Anchor," will be read by every one with interest, and the pictures of the wheat harvest in the West and the great harvest Festival at Minneapolis, Minn, give it special interest. Boys who want a pair of fine skates and girls who want elegantly dressed French dolls should read *Frank Leslie's Weekly*. These are offered as prizes. Get a copy of your newsdealer. Price, ten cents.

Work on the new union depot buildings at Raleigh has been suspended on account of a misunderstanding between the parties interested.

The farmer's friend in all emergencies—Simmons Liver Regulator

Cotton Manufacture in the South.

The Times.

A few years ago Mr. Edward Atkinson made a speech in which he stated that the South could not make cotton goods. He claimed that the climate was not hot, that satisfactory labor could not be procured, and that for these and various other reasons the South could never hope to successfully compete with New England as a cotton manufacturing region. Census returns, however, show that in the last decade the consumption of cotton by Southern mills for manufacturing purposes has increased over 800 per cent, the total last year being about 660,000 bales—an amount more than equal to the total cotton crop in ante-bellum days. This is indisputable proof that the South can make cotton goods in competition not only with New England but the world.

Possessing every natural facility for this industry and being the home of the cotton plant, thereby enabling her to save the freight on the transportation of the raw material for thousands of miles, the South can easily in a fair fight overcome all rivalry.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

A Little Hard on the Lawyers.

Lowell Citizen.

Here is a little story that Dr. Samuel Lawrence told at the fair yesterday. The doctor was in a cemetery at Plymouth when he saw an old man weeping over a tombstone. "Have you lost a dear relative?" he asked with sympathy.

"No," said the man, pointing to the inscription that said, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man," "but I was wondering how they happened to lay two poor fellows in one grave."

For biliousness and headache Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine the world ever saw.—H. H. Jones, Macon, Ga.

Southland Neck Democrat says we have heard of complaints being made by those who live near the penitentiary farm on Roanoke river near Halifax, about convicts whose terms of imprisonment have been short in the county courts. Many of them are more or less desperate characters, and the people of the community feel like it is a burden upon them to have to associate such characters into the community whether they desire it or not.

Mr. A. O. Banner, the celebrated Raleigh architect, reports to the News and Observer that he has under contract since for $120,000 worth of new buildings in Morganton. This includes the extension to the State Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb School building and two residences.

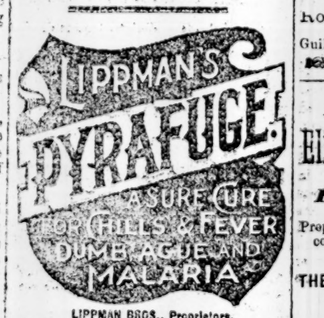
For health and happiness, the best of all remedies, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Tony Borland, colored, who was sent to the penitentiary from Orange county for killing Ellen Couch, col, for twenty years, fell dead in the prison while at work.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

The first large quantity of American sponges ever sent to European markets was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 6,000 pounds each of two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

Health lies in labor, and there is no royal road to it but through toil.



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THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD
CURES PAINS IN THE BACK JOINTS
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KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE IS AN OLD
GERMAN LINIMENT & Expels pain quickly
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SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S.
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EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT
REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS AND WARTS
SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT PAIN

—FOR SALE BY—
GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
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WORKING PEOPLE can take Simmons Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions and is therefore the medicine to be kept in the household to be given upon any indication of approaching sickness. It contains no dangerous ingredients but is purely vegetable, gentle yet thorough in its action, and can be given with safety and the most satisfactory results to any person regardless af age. It has no equal. Try it.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE, OCTOBER 6TH, 1891: Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday the 24th day of October, 1891, to furnish and deliver at the Fa'se Cape Life-Saving Station, coast of Virginia, and the Whale's Head, Paul Gamiel's Hill, Nags Head, Pea Island, Chicamicomico, Big Kinnakeet, Cape Hatteras, Durant's and Ocracoke Life Saving Stations, coast of North Carolina, each 8000 pounds best first growth timothy hay, 1000 pounds best wheat straw (bundles), 6000 pounds shelled corn, No. 2 white, 6000 pounds barley-clipped oats.

All grain to be of the best merchantable feed grain, well filled, free from chaff, dirt or other impurities, and put up in well sewed new sacks which are to become the property of the Government, without additional cost. Proposals may be made for all of the articles required or for one or more items, but bids for less than the full quantity of any one item will not be considered. The price must be by the hundred pounds on all articles. One-half of the quanty of forage for each station must be delivered on or before December 1st, 1891, and the other half on or before April 1st, 1892. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $100.00 drawn to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, as security that the bidder will enter into contract without delay, and give such bonds for the faithful performance thereof as may be required if his bid be accepted. Certified checks will be returned within two weeks to the unsuccessful bidders and the check of the successful bidder after his contract and bond shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposal to furnish Forage." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects. S. I. KIMBALL, General Superintendent.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late John H. Perry deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery. This July 21st, 1891.

J. W. PERRY,
T. C. PERRY,
Executors.

Guilford College.

Elegant buildings, fine equipments, superior advantages in all Departments. Three full College courses and also

NORMAL AND BUSINESS COURSES.

Lessons in Type-writing and Lhort hand. Thorough instructors, large and valuable

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Unusually fine Cabinet of Natural History. A handsome

—Y. M. C. A.—

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now building. The leading co-educational College in the South.

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Beautifully located and unsurpassed in moral and christian influences.

Fall Term opens August 19th, 1891.

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Robt. C. Root, B. S. President.
Treasurer, Guilford College,
Guilford County, N. C.

☞ Fall term opens August 19th.

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FOR BOTH SEXES

Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA

A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building.

Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.

The Fall session opens

Monday, September 21st, 1891.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees*.

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

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LOBSTERS, TERRAPIN &C.
Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, N. Y.
North Carolina Fish a Specialty.
☞ Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

SANNER BROS.,

Wholesome Commission Merchants for the sale of

FRESH FISH,

SOFT CRABS, TERRAPIN, GAME, &C.
116 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞ Consignments Solicited. Good Prices Prompt Returns

If you want to obtain the Highest Market price for your

FRESH FISH,

Game and Terrapin,
—SHIP TO—
I. A. Loo & Co.,
27 and 28 Dock St. Fish Market,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

O. S. HARDING & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
☞ Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.
Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
☞ Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. L. STORER & CO,

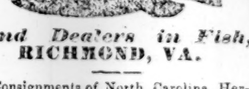
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Turtle, &c,
No. 19½ Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
☞ Stencils and Stationary furnished on applicatio

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS



And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

A. W. HAFF.

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

Rupture Cured!

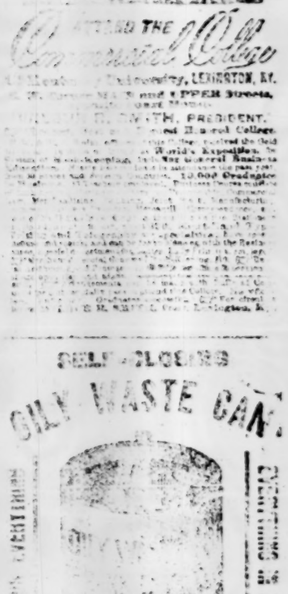
I am sole Agent for the State of North Carolina for the sale of a Remedy which will absolutely cure Rupture. Have cured cases of long standing, and some which physicians said could not be without a surgical operation.

Price, $5 Per Box.

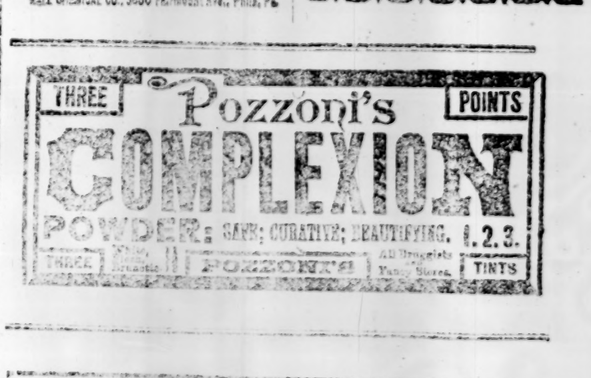
One box will cure 50 per cent of all cases when the directions are strictly followed.

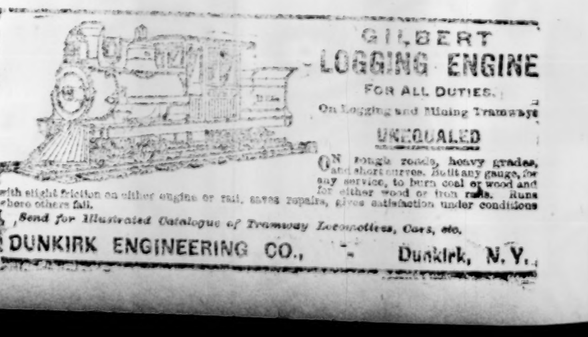
Address S. W. Woodley,
CRESWELL, N. C.
P. O. Box 15.

DEVOTED TO EDUCATION.



GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION
A NECESSITY
SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.
Frank E. Fitts M'f'g & Supply Co.,
76-78 Pearl Street, Boston.





Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25 CTS

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, &c.

25 A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
WORLD'S PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption*
Asthma, Whooping-Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons.
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden, Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorse Lodge, No. 14—Jac0b Salomonsky N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treasurer

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zeno Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; P. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

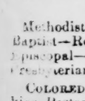
THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: J. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Justin Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones, Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a Specialty.
OFFICE IN THE CAROLINIAN BUILDING,
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

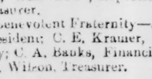
J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE!
Why pay rent when you can secure a home on small monthly payments?
APPLY TO
- N. E. VOWLES, -
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY. - - N. C.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, October 14, 1891.

☞A wet October.

☞Federal Court at Elizabeth City next week.

☞The rains of the past week have interfered with cotton picking.

☞Judge Brown is holding Gates county Court at Gatesville this week.

☞See advertisement of "Proposals for Forage" for the Life Saving Stations.

☞Mr. J. Wilkins, of Suncook, N. H., will accept the acknowledgments of the CAROLINIAN for kindly remembrances.

☞There was an Alliance Mass Meeting at Mt. Harmon on Friday. They had a dinner and generally a first good time.

☞Col. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, addressed an Alliance Picnic at Parksville on the 7th inst. He is a natural orator.

☞Collector E. A. White states that the revenue collections for this district for the month of September amounted to over $99,000.

☞Mr. Kenneth Raynor Cobb, of Norfolk, nephew of George W. Cobb esq, was married on the 7th inst to Miss Marie Celesti Pizzini, of Richmond.

☞In Elizabeth City there is in process of development an encouraging spirit of enterprise which is manifesting itself in various ways. The outlook is improving all the while

☞Hon. John C. Scarborough, Commissioner, will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of North Carolina for the year 1890."

☞The County Commissioners have authorized Commissioner Lister to place a draw in the bridge at Newbegun Creek so constructed that it can be opened and closed by a single man.

☞"Does farming pay?" Ask Capt. Samuel Waters, Geo. D. Pool, Arthur Pritchard, Nolly Morgan and O. F. Baxter jr. They all make it pay. And they can tell all who inquire how they do it.

☞It is stated that Captain Iverman has received orders from the Governor to select a band of seamen to go from the Washington Light Infantry for the protection of Gen. W. G. Lewis while surveying the oyster grounds of Currituck Sound.

☞Dr. Iri Hicks, the St. Louis "Weather Prophet," predicted a heavy rain storm on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and it came. It is wonderful how closely he has "hit" the storm periods of this year having foretold every one of them!

☞Let it be remembered that the last legislature extended the "bird law" to the 1st of November. The law is. "No person shall kill or shoot, trap or net any partridges, quail, doves, robins, lark, mocking birds or any wild turkeys between the first day of April and the first day of November of each year, and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offence."

☞The statement of our cotemporary that "Elliott Whitehurst will soon leave to take charge of the Pasquotank county exhibit at the Inter State Exhibition at Raleigh" is an error. Mr. Whitehurst was appointed by the county Commissioners to take charge of this matter and an order for $300 was issued to meet the expenses; but not being able to get the money, at the last meeting of the Board he resigned and had the order canceled. So Pasquotank will not have an exhibit, This is to be regretted.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN was reared on a farm and he has never ceased to feel an abiding interest in that grand foundation industry. And, too, he well knows that just in proportion as prosperity attends the farm and all that is close to it will those engaged in the varied other vocations prosper. The town is all well enough and occupies an important place in human affairs, but without the country what would become of the town? How true it is that "God made the country and man made the town."

☞The CAROLINIAN is glad to announce that we are sure to have electric lights in operation again. Mr. William C. Woodward, one of the Electricians who was here on the 2d inst, came back last week and purchased the site, boilers, wires, posts, etc, of the old company and entered into a contract with the Town Commissioners to furnish 100 thirty-candle power incandescent lights on the streets, to be lit thirty minutes after sundown every night and kept burning until thirty minutes after daylight in the morning, to be paid for the same $1440 per year. Mr. Woodward came with the highest recommendation from the Mayor of Boston. He has guaranteed to have the plant in operation within thirty days.

☞Somehow we never admire a fine "gentleman," but we do reverence a fine *man*.

——Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞The cow is a better institution than the brewery, and the people know it.

☞People are apparently never more stuched than when they are eating each other.

——We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞The sooner every one gets into the habit of doing business on a cash basis the better for all.

——California canned goods in largest variety at Robinson & Co.

☞Sugar, dress goods, woolen wear and agricultural implements are all cheaper than they were a year ago.

☞It was Lincoln who said, Labor is prior to capital and is therefore entitled to the first consideration.

☞When you make a contract stand by it. Don't injure your reputation by refusing, on some pretext, to fulfill your promise.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞One of the most amusing and harmless distractions that some men are "heir to" is the fancying what they would do if they were somebody else.

☞Too many there are who "assume a virtue when they have it not." They may deceive for a time, but, sooner or later, their "sin will find them out."

——The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and beaniest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

☞There are, unfortunately, persons found in almost every community whose pessimistic proclivities are so strong that they never weary of trying to cause discontent among the people, and whose chief delight it is to prophecy disaster.

——Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞An exchange says that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, and put into a wollobe or drawers for a single day two or three times a year, is a preventive against moths.

——Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

☞One who has tried it gives the following on "How to save Stair Carpets:"

Place a strip of very thick paper over the edge of each step, as that is where the carpet wears fastest. It should be about five inches wide and extend an inch or so as long as the carpet is wide.

——A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞In reply to an inquirer, the CAROLINIAN holds with President Harrison that "every dollar should be as good as every other dollar." It believes that a dollar paid for labor, paid for corn or wheat, paid for clothes, should possess as high a purchasing par value as any other dollar in use among civilized nations.

☞How foolish it is to "weep over spilt milk," and how generally the practice has been condemned. Yet there are very few who do not waste precious time in equally vain regrets. Wise beyond the average human are they who learn through their misfortunes to attain final success and waste no time in foolish tears over the inevitable. Each day in every ones' life has its sorrows and joys; there is no good gained by resurrecting the sorrows of the past. Happiness, it can be safely affirmed, is not so much dependent upon circumstances as upon disposition. It must come from within, not from without.

LOCAL MENTION

Electric lights are coming!—Why has the shelling on the streets been suspended?—Geo. D. Pool has left us samples of the largest rutabagas we have seen. The product of a new fertilizer he is using.—Dr. and Mrs. Lumsden have returned from a visit to the Western part of the State.—It is the steady young men who "get there," not the fast one.—

Lay to your heart this lesson,
(Not to your heart unknown,)
"Win, and the world wins with you,
Break, and you break alone."

—In addition to the thirty new buildings in the course of erection here, we hear of several more about to be commenced.—Road overseers can now get copies of the revised road laws by calling on Register Culpepper at the Court House.—Twenty-five hundred dollars more of the county funding bonds have been sold.—The CAROLINIAN Young Man defines money to be the most unevenly distributed commodity on the face of the earth.—Words hurt more than blows and heal more than balsams.—There were fewer people in town on Saturday than usual. Busy at work.—The Versifier thus describes an interesting incident recently occurring in the vicinity of the West End.

Two hearts that beat as one—
A heavy step—a scare,
And when her pa arrive!
One heart alone was there!

—Capt. A. S. Conklin spent the Sabbath here. He says he likes Elizabeth City.—Said a visitor the other day, standing on the pavement in front of the CAROLINIAN Building, looking up and down Main street, "What a lovely street this is." And it is.—It is very apt to be the case that the apple you musn't have always looks the sweetest.—Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, now stationed at Key West, has been spending a few days here on a visit. He leaves, accompanied by Mrs. Chaytor, Saturday.—E. F. Aydlett esq, is attending Gates Court this week.—A local rhymster writes:

Money's a better friend than wit;
Then try to win it,
For when a man is out of it.
He is not "in it,"

—Mr. Lane Simons, the CAROLINIAN Job Printer, spares no pains to satisfy his patrons both as to neatness, promptness and charges. He takes pride in his work.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a very pleasant call the other day from Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor of the Methodist Church. The ministers in charge of all the Churches will ever find a vacant chair. Drop in. Be sociable. The editor has a friendly feeling for the preachers.—Capt. John W. T. Smith, after a long illness, died at his residence on corner Pearl and Poindexter streets, on Sunday night, aged about 58 years. He was a good citizen and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a worthy member of the Odd Fellow fraternity. The family requests the CAROLINIAN to return their grateful thanks to neighbors and friends for their many acts of thoughtful kindness during his sickness.—Not much business in the Mayor's Court the past week.—Mrs Emerson and two children, of Portsmouth, Va, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughan on Church street.—Mr. Joe P. Kramer, after a month's visit North, has returned.—Miss Green, of Alexandria, Va, and Miss McLain of Fayetteville, N. C., are visiting Mrs. L. L. Williams at the Episcopal Rectory.—Corn in this market 65 cents.—Several from here went to the Circus at Norfolk the other day. Whether any of them "saw the elephant and pinched his tail" is not reported.—Melick's business has so largely increased that he is now occupying two large store rooms with furniture, wares, stationary, etc.—Mr. Harry C. Price, who was married on the 8th inst at Hawesville, Ky., to Miss Mary Allen, reached here with his bride on Monday, They are stopping at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Price on Mathews street. The CAROLINIAN extends congratulations and welcome.—Monday being Yum Kipper, the Hebrew day of Atonement, was observed by our Jewish population.—Mr. D. S. Kramer is off on a short visit North.—Mr. D. Z. Herr and wife, of Cleveland, O, are visiting the family of Mr. R. O. Preyor on Riverside.

A LIVE LORD PLAYING CRICKET.—The visit of Lord Hawke's team of English cricket-players to this country have attracted the general attention of the sporting world, and very naturally the enterprising *Frank Leslie's Weekly* this week devotes considerable space to the illustration of Lord Hawke's cricket club and a variety of amateur athletic sports. The pictures are unique in that they portray the sportsmen in the liveliest attitudes. Politicians will be interested in the presentation of the issues in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts by representative Republicans of these States. The paper is full of good pictures and choice reading matter. Special prizes of skates and French dolls are offered to boys and girls who want to get up clubs. They should address *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Windsor Ledger says Mr. Eli Butler, while cutting up a beef that he had bought from the country, found an eighteen carat gold ring in one of the 'hind quarters. This sounds strange but it is true. The only way it can be accounted for is this: Some years ago a disease broke out among a man's cattle in the county and some superstitous peeson told the owner to shoot one of his cattle with a gold ring and that the plague would instantly depart. The presumption is that the owner followed the instruction, hence the ring found.

"If a woman will, she will." If she *will* take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold she *will* be cured.

Take good advice—I have suffered with bad headaches for years and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial, and it has entirely cured me.
ED. BALTZ (Butcher),
La Fayette Market, Balt. Md.

Col. Harrell's excursion party for Cuba, which will leave December 27; will be absent fifteen days, but the entire cost of the trip will be only $75.

The Texas Fat Men's Club charges a cent a pound for initiation. No man under 250 pounds is accepted.

Necessity is the only real sovereign in the world, the only despot for whom there is no law.

FIVE 2-cent stamps will get you a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Effect of Reciprocity and Protection.

From the Walton, (N. Y.) Chronicle.

A consignment of twenty-three cars of iron building will leave East Berlin, from the Berlin Bridge Company, to the Companie Nationale de Forjas e Estaleiros, Rio de Janeiro. The company are extensive shipbuilders and have heretofore bought supplies in England, but are now able under the new treaty to obtain better goods at the same rates in the United States.

You feel faint and weak in the stomach—no appetite. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Chicago papers have just been moralizing over the twentieth anniversary of Mrs. O'Leary's famous cow, which occurred on the 8th inst, and in their modest Chicago way have been making remarks about the greatness, the glory and the manifest destiny of the new Chicago.

Workingmen cannot afford to lose time. Simmons Liver Regulator will keep you from it.

A delegation from the colored Republican League of North Carolina called on President Harrison and invited him to the Raleigh, N. C., exposition this fall.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away; and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O, had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable, One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

The New York Evening Post's special cable from London says: "The bank of England to-day shipped 150,000 pounds in gold to New York."

CONSUMPTION CURED

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Old Aunt Callahan died at Brenham, Texas, Friday at the age of 115. She was probably the oldest negro in Texas, and distinctly recollected old Andrew Jackson.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking ***Brown's Iron Bitters.*** Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Six stories a month; articles on Fashion. Short Stories and all matters of interest to the Home. Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. Sample copy for five 2-cent stamps. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila, Pa.

20 Years Established.

G. S. PALMER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
POTATOES, MELONS, & VEGETABLES.
166 READE ST., NEW YORK.
0——0
All sales remitted for promptly, and direct to the Shipper. No Agents employed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City 8.10 A. M., and 5.01 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily (except Sunday) leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk Southern Depot, Norfolk, Connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Scranton, Chowan and Somerton Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven connecting with steamer Bayou Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the K. & D. R. R train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newbern Monday Wednesday and Friday, stopping no inland Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., "President" street station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., 26th street station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. E. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Pass. & Pass. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendent.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-draft vessels in proportion.

The locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide, secured with timber not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 12 feet draft and 75 feet beams (the dimensions prescribed by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
W. T. OSENTON, MANAGER.
Corner Main and Road Sts
Elizabeth City, N. C.
First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus
TERMS—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

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WATER STREET.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

H. Hiltgartner Sons
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monumentals, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling. Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St
BALTIMORE, MD.
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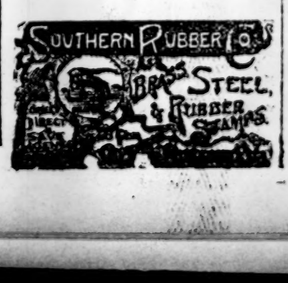

ELIZABETH CITY
CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT WHOLESALE.
Cheaper and better than ever before.
Orders Promptly Attended to.
Cotton Flats, Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices by car or boat load.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE
A B C
OF
Attentive to All
Below in Price,
Careful to Please.
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c &c
ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER
"EVERYBODY SAYS"
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, but this our business has been larger than for any six months since we have been in business. Increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great importance to everybody, and it is reasonable to say, one that no one can afford to overlook. We have been in the business and have learned how to please our customers, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know how to please you. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash, and
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cloaks, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, Buttons, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Velveteens, Corsets, Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Pocket Books, Satchels, Valises, Trunks, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Hosiery, Ladies' Gloves, Ladies' Mittens, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Cuffs, Ladies' Neckwear, Ladies' Shoes, Ladies' Slippers, Ladies' Rubbers, Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Trimmings, Ladies' Millinery, Ladies' Notions, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Ladies' Jewelry, Ladies' Perfumery, Ladies' Soaps, Ladies' Toilet Articles, Ladies' Combs, Ladies' Brushes, Ladies' Cutlery, Ladies' Pocket Knives, Ladies' Razors, Ladies' Scissors, Ladies' Pocket Books, Ladies' Satchels, Ladies' Valises, Ladies' Trunks, Ladies'

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

The Irish Leader Dies Suddenly at Brighton, England.

A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Public Life.

CHARLES S. PARNELL.

Great Britain and Ireland were startled the other morning by the utterly unlooked-for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, had died suddenly at 11:30 o'clock the night before, at his home, Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, England. It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health in several years, and it has been noticed and widely commented upon that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety, and since political troubles came upon him, he had grown thinner and had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death, and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers.

His death is said to have been indirectly due to a chill which he caught the week before, and which at first was not regarded as serious. Mr. Parnell, however, grew worse, and a physician was called in, with the result that the patient was ordered to take to his bed. From that time Mr. Parnell lost strength, and finally succumbed. From the day he took to his bed the state of Mr. Parnell's health had been such as to make necessary the constant attention of two physicians, but in spite of their incessant efforts, he gradually sank, dying in the arms of Mrs. Parnell, who has been utterly prostrated by the shock of her husband's death.

Mrs. Parnell, Mr. Parnell's stepdaughter and the servants, according to the latest accounts, were the only occupants of the house in Walsingham Terrace when the Irish leader died. The end, these reports say, was one of intense agony for the sick man until the moment when he became unconscious; but he died without pain.

His sickness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism, and every attention was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced to be of a serious nature.

The last time Mr. Parnell appeared in public was at Cregg, in Ireland, on September 27, when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and action of the followers of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion he said that he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep to his room.

In an interview Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnell faction of the Irish Parliamentary party, discussing the political effect of Mr. Parnell's death, said that it was impossible to forecast the effect.

Prominent Parnellites, who have been interviewed upon the subject of Mr. Parnell's demise, declare that it will not affect their position and that they intend to continue in their present opposition to the party which has fought against their leader.

A news agency says that among his complicated private affairs Mr. Parnell left unsettled the question of the custody of his wife's younger children. "It is no secret," says the same authority, "that Mr. Parnell claimed to be the father of the two youngest children of Mrs. O'Shea."

When Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, who resides at Bordentown, N. J., was informed of the death of her son she fell from her chair to the floor, shrieking and groaning.

"Oh, my son, my Charles! they have killed you" she moaned.

She became hysterical, and it was some time before she was sufficiently composed to receive the particulars of her son's death. She is seventy-six years old and is quite feeble.

Sketch of His Career.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Member of the British Parliament, was born in 1846 at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland. He is descended from an old English family that passed over the Congleton, Cheshire, to Ireland, and many of his ancestors played prominent parts in history. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was one of the family. Mr. Parnell's grandfather was Sir John Parnell, who for many years held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, and resigned rather than vote for the act of Union. Sir Henry Parnell, Sir John's son, after many years' service in the House of Commons, was raised to peerage as Lord Congleton in 1841. Mr. Parnell, whose mother, now living at Ironsides, Bordentown, N. J., was a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, the celebrated American naval officer, was educated at various private schools in England, and afterward sent to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After a tour of some duration in this country, he returned to his home in Wicklow, and was high sheriff of the county in 1874.

Mr Parnell's advent into the political struggle in Ireland took place at the general election of 1874, or rather immediately after it, when Colonel Taylor's acceptance of office necessitated his re-election for the County Dublin. Mr. Parnell was selected by the Home Rule League to oppose Colonel Taylor, and though the fight from the first was considered to be a hopeless one, Mr. Parnell entered into the struggle with alacrity, and acquitted himself in a manner which drew from his political sponsors, among whom was the late A. M. Sullivan, the highest praise.

After his defeat nothing was heard of Mr. Parnell in politics until the arrival of John Mitchel in Ireland. When Mr. Mitchel was opposed by Mr. Moore in his candidature for the representation of the premier county, Mr. Parnell supported Mr. Mitchel in an admirable letter, and inclosed a draft of $125 to defray the expenses of the contest.

In 1875, on the demise of John Martin, who represented the county of Meath in Parliament, Mr. Parnell was selected to succeed him. He was opposed by a Tory and a rival Home Ruler, but succeeded in beating both.

At the time Mr. Parnell entered the House of Commons a coercion bill for Ireland was in course of enactment, indeed Mr. Parnell's first vote in the House was recorded against coercion. It was during the debates on this bill that Mr. Parnell, in company with Mr. Biggar, introduced what was afterward so well known by the name of "obstruction" into the House.

Mr. Parnell's first suspension occurred during a debate on the proposed annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire.

In 1878 a conference of the Irish party was held, and Mr. Parnell was elected chairman of it. In that year the Government so far recognized his power as to accept thirty of his amendments to the Government army bill, among which was abolishing flogging in the army.

At the close of the session of 1879 Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland, the country was threatened with deep and widespread distress, and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for the reform of the relations between landlord and tenant.

A meeting had been held in Irishtown, County Mayo, in the previous April, but it was not till June that Mr. Parnell formally joined the new land movement. It was on that occasion that he uttered as the keynote of the coming struggle the words;

"Keep a firm grip on your homesteads."

On the 21st of October following the Irish National League was founded, and Mr. Parnell was elected its first president.

In December of the same year he came here in order to raise funds for the relief of the distressed and for starting the new organization. He lectured in a large number of towns, before several State Legislatures and before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honor of addressing the last body had previously been conferred upon but three persons, Lafayette, Bishop England, of Charleston, and Kossuth.

In March, 1880, he returned to Ireland from America, and at a meeting of the Home Rule members of Parliament on May 17, was elected chairman of the Irish party.

In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organizing the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of Irish movements.

In November of that year indictments were laid by the Irish Attorney General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League Executive. The trial opened in Dublin on the 28th day of December, and finally, after nineteen days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the opening of the sessions of 1881 the Government brought a coercion bill, and to that measure, as well as to an arms bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition, prolonged over seven weeks.

On October 7 he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham Jail. Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmainham Jail until April 10, 1882, when he was released on parole, in order to attend the funeral of a relative.

In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passage of the Arrears act and of the Tramways and Laborers acts in the session of 1883. A national subscription for Mr. Parnell was started in the spring of 1883, and a sum of $175,000 was raised among the Irish at home and in America and presented to him.

The Parnell Commission was instituted to inquire into certain allegations contained in a pamphlet entitled "Parnellism and Crime," published at the London *Times* office, and charging Mr. Parnell and others with conspiracy, and organization having for its object the separation of Ireland from England as a nation.

Letters in fac-simile purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell, and proving his complicity in crime, were given in the pamphlet. They were denounced as forgeries by Mr. Parnell; and such they proved to be. They were the work of the villian Richard Pigott, who had sold them to the *Times*, and who, on the discovery of his crime, fled to Spain and there committed suicide. The commission sat 128 days and examined nearly 500 witnesses.

It was followed by an action for libel, brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times*, and resulted in its having to pay Mr. Parnell $25,000 damages. In July, 1889, he was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh.

In December, 1889, Captain O'Shea filed suit for divorce, with Mr. Parnell as co-respondent.

Mr. Parnell made no defence. The divorce was granted, Captain O'Shea got the custody of each of the children as were minors, and Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea took up their residence in adjoining houses. They were married on June 21, 1891. Mrs. O'Shea had a considerable fortune in her own right.

CHICAGO'S GRANT STATUE.

Unveiling in Lincoln Park in the Presence of Thousands.

The bronze statue of General Grant was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill., in the presence of nearly one hundred thousand people, who were on the long beach in the park and on ships in the lake. When the orator of the day, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, stepped to the edge of the temporary platform erected at the base of the monument, there were assembled on either side in the seats arranged for them about five hundred distinguished guests. Among them was Mrs. Grant, the general's widow. Massed in front of the platform and to the immediate right and left in a solid square were nearly two thousand uniformed men—infantry, cavalry and artillery, regulars and militia, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, and many civic organizations. Back of these, separated on one side by the narrow regatta course, swarmed the general public. Beyond, on the choppy waves, was a flotilla of nearly two hundred vessels.

The street parade was one of the finest ever seen there. It was led by General Miles, with General Stockton as Chief of Staff. It consisted of seven divisions.

In the first division were 500 policemen, Chief McClaugarey in command; in the second the United States troops from Fort Sheridan, the Illinois National Guard; in the third the veteran societies of the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Potomac, commanded by Colonel James A. Sexton. The fourth division was made up of carriages, in which Secretary Noble, Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Governor Fifer, of Illinois; Senator John Sherman, Henry Watterson, General Horace Porter, General E. S. Braggs, Mrs. John A. Logan, General Daniel Butterfield and James Whitcomb Riley were conspicuous.

The thirty-four Grand Army posts of Chicago and posts from elsewhere in Illinois and from Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa made up the fifth division, which General Horace Clark commanded. The Sons of Veterans, commanded by William Hale Thompson, and 200 ex-Confederates composed the sixth, and civic societies the seventh division. The line of march led up the lake shore drive. At the house of Potter Palmer Mrs. Grant reviewed the parade.

At the monument Bishop John P. Newman offered the invocation. Colonel Edward S. Taylor made the presentation on behalf of the Monument Association to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, and a daughter of General William E. Strong loosed the cord binding the bunting that concealed the statue. After the salute was fired, W. C. Gouty, President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, made a speech of acceptance, and Mayor Washburne accepted the monument on the part of the citizens of Chicago. Judge Gresham's address followed.

The statue is a colossal equestrian one, and sets north and south upon an immense arch. It represents General Grant gazing a field glass with one hand resting in an easy and somewhat unconscious manner upon his right thigh as if he had been taking a careful survey of the field. It suggests a powerful concentration of mind, confidence and self reliance. The bronze statue measures eighteen feet three inches in height from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the slouch hat. It is the largest casting of the kind ever attempted in the United States.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Four Persons Perish in a New York Tenement House Fire.

Four persons perished in a fire early on a recent morning in the five-story brick tenement house at Hudson and Dominick streets, New York City. It is asserted that no lives would have been lost but for the mistake made at the quarters of Hook and Ladder No. 8 in North Moore street. When Officer John McGrath discovered the flames, he sent in the alarm from box No. 182, but at the Hook and Ladder quarters the signal was in some unaccountable way understood to be box No. 82, at Jay and Washington streets. The truck had gone two blocks in the opposite direction before it was stopped and turned about.

On arriving at the burning building the firemen found that the flames had made rapid progress, but nearly all the inmates had made their exit by the fire escape. Four never found their way out, and died from suffocation. Their names are:

Mrs. Annie Murphy, thirty-two years old, wife of Matthew Murphy. Josephine Ryan, five years old, Mrs. Murphy's niece. Kate Dunn, twenty-three years old, dressmaker. John Toulney, eight years old, Mrs. Murphy's son by a previous marriage; died in St. Vincent's Hospital soon after being taken from the building.

Up to the time of the arrival of the tardy hook and ladder truck it was supposed that every one was out of the building, and that the flames were confined to the lower part of the house in the Dominick street side. When the hook and ladder company arrived, Matthew Murphy, a fireman, jumped from the truck, shouting wildly, "Great God, it's my house! My wife and my children! Where are they?"

With one jump he reached the end of the swinging ladder, and then leaped up ladder after ladder to a fifth floor. Finding the windows of the rooms occupied by his family closed, he smashed in the sash and made his way through the stifling smoke to his wife's bedroom. Another fireman named McLewes followed a few moments later and found Murphy kneeling over the dead body of his wife, while near by were his two stepsons, John and Martin. Groping about in the darkness and the smoke they found the blackened form of little Josephine Ryan, the dead woman's niece, and in the hallway at the foot of a ladder leading to the roof was the body of Kate Dunn. Her hands were clasped about the rung of the ladder, and she had evidently been overcome while trying to pull herself up to safety on the roof.

Murphy had been married less than a month. Mrs. Murphy was the widow of Policeman Toulney, who died six years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were dissatisfied with their home in the Hudson street tenement, and had made arrangements to move to other rooms in Perry street next day.

The damage by the fire is less than $1000. It originated in one of the woodrooms in the cellar, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

HE TRIED TO FORD.

But Horman Lost His Wife, Two Children and Horse in Consequence.

While attempting to ford the Little Blue River, near Fairbury, Neb., Albert Horman drove his horse into the swift water, and it was carried down stream, the wagon overturning. Mrs. Horman and two children were swept away and drowned. Horman with difficulty swam ashore and succeeded in bringing his wife out, but she died shortly afterward. The bodies of the two children have not been recovered.

HALF A MILLION GONE.

The Ulster County (N. Y.) Savings Bank Wrecked.

Robbed by the Treasurer and His Assistant.

The Ulster County Savings Institution, of Kingston, N. Y., has closed its doors and is in charge of Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston. Expert examiners have been at work and have found that the enormous sum of $463,000 has been stolen by Treasurer Ostrander and Matthew T. Trumphour, Assistant Treasurer, and it is feared the stealings will exceed that amount.

Superintendent Preston at midnight swore to a complaint charging Trumphour with perjury in swearing to false statements contained in the July report of the bank to the banking department, and Trumphour was arrested at his house by Chief of Police Hood. He had his clothes packed and was preparing to leave town

Ostrander was arrested about two weeks before for embezzling $75,000, and was under bonds of $20,000. His bondsmen turned him over to Sheriff Dill and he was also locked up. When Ostrander was arrested there was a run on the bank for three days, but the other banks came to its rescue and the trustees made a statement, showing that there was a surplus of $247,000.

The feeling against the trustees who signed the statement is bitter in the extreme, and Parker, Sharpe and the others are characterized as theives for making the depositors believe the bank was solvent when they should have known its condition.

In fact, the town went wild. Through the streets to the bank rushed hundreds of excited men and women.

Within half an hour from the time the notice on the doors had been read by the first early risers, there was a great surging crowd in front of the bank.

Men rushed about hatless and with faces inflamed with passion, wildly gesticulating and shaking their clinched fists at the closed doors. Women stood among them, tears streaming down their faces, adding their heartrending cries to the noisy lamentations. Gray old men, bent with age, hobbled through the streets to find if the dreadful news was as bad as reported, and fell panting and exhausted upon the curbstones. Widows, whose every dollar was entrusted to the bank, read the notice and swooned.

Then, as the crowd grew thicker and the clamor became more violent, men threw themselves against the barred doors and attempted to batter them down. If they could only get inside and reach the vaults they could easily get their deposits, they thought, but just as they had gathered strength sufficient to make a combined assault, Chief Hood and a detail of police charged upon the throng and drove the enraged men and women back from the doors and back down the street.

It was a pitiful spectacle, that procession of sad-hearted men and women, driven to desperation by the loss of their savings and swearing vengeance against the men whom they had trusted and who had betrayed them. When they were told that Ostrander and Trumphour were under arrest and that they were known to have robbed the bank of more than $500,000, the crowd grew even more violent and surged over towards the jail, yelling in their rage that they would drag the miscreants out from their cells and tear them limb from limb. Ostrander and Trumphour in their comfortable quarters on the top floor of the jail hear the cries that swelled in a mighty chorus from the streets and begged of Sheriff Dill to strengthen the jail's defenses.

The prisoners, however, were safe from violence, for the Sheriff had taken the precaution to place a strong guard at every entrance to the jail, and the police in the street did everything in their power to subdue the crowds and keep them back from the jail.

The streets of Kingston were filled all day with people, and depositors arrived on every train and by all manner of vehicles. The men and women wandered aimlessly about, and occasionally some of the excited farmers threatened to break into the bank building and get their money, while others suggested that a lynching party be formed to hang Ostrander and Trumphour.

Business was virtually suspended, and nothing else is talked about. The general opinion for years was that the bank was as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. A man named McAndraws, who has $7000 on deposit, has developed symptoms of insanity and it is feared that it will be necessary to take him to an asylum.

The city officials, fearing that threats to burn the jail where Trumphour and Ostrander are confined would be executed, summoned Chief Engineer Mooney, of the Fire Department, who is now watching the bank building and the Court House and the jail opposite.

The system adopted by Ostrander and Trumphour—the latter being fully cognizant of the steal and assisting in concealing it—for the purpose of swindling the depositors and hiding the theft, which grew by degrees, was most ingenious, and for twenty years had baffled the skill of expert examiners in the employ of the State. In carrying it out deceit and perjury were frequently and effectively employed.

Both Ostrander and Trumphour have been extravagant and high livers. They feasted on the fat of the land at the expense of the depositors. On all sides it is asserted that wine, women and stock speculations have been their ruin.

AMERICAN BOAT SEIZED.

The J. Hamilton Lewis Resists a Russian Man-of-War.

News has just been received that the American sealing schooner J. Hamilton Lewis has been seized by the Russians for poaching about Copper Island, and Captain McLean and his crew of twenty-five Americans carried to Vladivostock for trial.

The Lewis and two other schooners were observed cruising off Copper Island. The Russian man-of-war Alert shadowed them, and finally caught the Lewis raiding the rookeries on Behring Island, one of Russia's possessions. The American schooner was brought to by a shot which lodged in her bow No. 82, at Jay and Washington streets. The truck had gone two blocks in the opposite direction before it was stopped and turned about.

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THE MARKETS.

41 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	2 00	@	4 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	22 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 25	@	5 00
Sheep	3 00	@	5 50
Lambs	4 75	@	6 25
Hogs—Live	5 20	@	5 75
Dressed	7¼	@	8¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 25	@	5 35
Patents	5 35	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 04
Rye—State	90	@	92
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	60	@	62½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	36
Mixed Western	32	@	34½
Hay—Fair to Good	65	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	06.80	@	06.90
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	25
Dairy, fair to good	18	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	21
Factory	13	@	15½
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9½
Skims—Light	4	@	7¾
Western	6	@	8½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	22
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 50	@	3 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 85	@	4 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 00	@	5 30
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 95	@	5 25
Flour—Best Winter	5 00	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	98
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	58	@	58½
Oats—No. 3, White	32¼	@	32½
Barley—No. 2 Western	—	@	67
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	25
Potatoes—Native Rose	1 00	@	1 50
Cheese—Northern, Choice	9½	@	10
Hay—Fair	15 00	@	16 00
Straw—Good to Prime	14 00	@	14 50
Butter—Firsts	20	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Northern	5	@	6¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Rye	4 75	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Oct	1 02½	@	1 03
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Oct	62	@	62½
Oats—Ungraded White	34½	@	35
Potatoes	2	@	3
Butter—Creamery Extra	24½	@	25
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7½

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A. R. TURNER & BROTHER, bankers at Boston, Mass., have failed. Their liabilities are about $500,000.

ISAAC RANDALL, of Syracuse, N. Y., and his son were killed by a train at Fayetteville.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND, wife of the ex-President, gave birth to a fine healthy girl baby at the Cleveland residence in New York City.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, the well known publisher of New York, and William C. K. Wilde, of London, England, one of the editors of the London *Telegram*, and a brother of Oscar, were united in marriage in New York City.

JOHN L. OSMOND killed his wife and fatally wounded his benefactor, John C. Burchill, at New York City, in a fit of jealous frenzy.

MILITIA were held in readiness to prevent mob violence to Ostrander and Trumphour, the Kingston (N. Y.) bank wreckers.

HERMANN OELRICHS, of New York City, resigned from the National Democratic Committee.

THE Rev. George Cryer, aged seventy-four, died in his carriage in Bozrah, Conn., while en route to read the burial service at the burial of Mrs. Lucretia Mott. Persons noticed the horse ambling along and stopped it. The minister was seen sitting in the carriage with one hand holding the reins and the other holding his Bible.

THE Phillipsburg (Penn.) Bank have suspended payment. It was swept under by the Clearfield and Houtzdale bank failures.

THE court martial of Lieutenant Farrow, of the Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, for negotiating alleged fraudulent promissory notes, was begun in the Army Building, New York City.

A FIRE did $50,000 damage to dormatories at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM CANFIELD confessed to having turned the swith which wrecked the limited train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Palestine, Penn., a few weeks ago, in which three men were killed. He attempted to wreck the train to plunder it.

South and West.

OWING to insufficient thrashing facilities, fifty millions of North Dakota wheat are lying in the shocks, upon which the rain poured for twenty-four hours.

THE Hon. Harvey Watterson, father of Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, died at the home of his son in Louisville, Ky. He was born at Beech Grove, the family homestead, Bedford, Tenn., November 23, 1811.

THE loss of the schooner Frank Perew, off Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, with all on board, is conceded. The Perew was bound from Marquette, Mich., with coal for Cleveland. She carried nine men and was commanded by Captain J. Marquey, of Bay City, Mich.

NEAR Walla Walla, Washington, Fritz Zorn, a musican of the First United States Cavalry, shot and killed his divorced wife, mortally wounded his mother-in-law, and shot himself in the mouth four times.

CITY JUSTICE ROBERT WOOD, of East Grand Forks, Minn., was killed by two professional burglars whom he had arrested in the act of robbing a liquor store and was taking to the lock-up.

FOREST fires raged for over a week in El Dorado County, Col., and more than forty square miles of country were burned over. The flames spread over Greenwood Creek country and all the country to the west of Garden Valley, destroying many dwellings, barns, hay, fences and thousands of acres of dry feed. Many farmers and ranchers are rendered homeless and penniless by the fire.

THE bodies of Horace Hamlin and his daughters, Rowena, aged eleven, and Helena, aged thirteen, were found in Corpus Christi Pesaca Bay. It is believed the father threw his children into the bay and then plunged in himself. He recently met with business reverses.

FIRE destroyed the B. & O. elevator at Locust Point, Md. Loss, $600,000.

OWING to low water in the Ohio River eighteen steamboats went aground between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Point Pleasant, W. Va. Great loss and inconvenience were caused.

TWENTY-FIVE laborers of the Natural Gas Company, at Anderson, Ind., were arrested for trespassing. While they were at court farmers with horses dragged the gas pipes from the trenches and broke the pipes to bits. At another place farmers blew out the pipes, through which gas was flowing, with dynamite.

COLUMBIA JUNCTION, Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire. Twenty-three business houses were burned.

RICHARD VON OLINDA, a blacksmith, murdered his wife at Sacramento, Cal., and then killed himself. His wife had left him on account of cruel treatment.

WALL of the burned Van Camp building at Indianapolis, Ind., fell, fatally injuring three firemen.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy was literally devoured by hogs at Vincennes, Ind.

FIFTY THOUSAND people witnessed the parade in honor of the Veiled Prophet in St. Louis, Mo.

THE steamor Chickasaw sank at Cat Island crossing, sixteen miles below Memphis, Tenn. She had 380 bales of cotton on board.

THE dead bodies of Deputy Sheriff Bill Castor and a bartender were found in Ghio's saloon at Arthur City, Texas. The men were shot in the back.

Washington.

THE first payments of bounty under the law giving a bounty of two cents per pound on sugar produced in the United States were made at the Treasury Department, Washington. They were both in favor of the Chino Valley Sugar Company of Chino, Cal., on two claims for the production of 340,000 pounds of beet sugar, and amounted to $6800.

THE final session of the Irish National League Convention in Chicago, Ill., adopted a platform only moderately against Mr. Parnell; M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, was chosen to succeed President Fitzgerald.

THREE feet of snow fell in Montana.

MELBOURNE, rainmaker, is in a high feather at Goodland, Kan. He contracted to bring about a half-inch rainfall. There was a good shower that night.

THE President has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. Alexander Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, to succeed Colonel Vollum, lately retired. This position is next in importance to that of Surgeon General.

THE Census Bureau from Washington issued a bulletin which shows that the real estate mortgage debt in force in Illinois January 1, 1880, was $383,299,260, of which $165,289,222, or 43.01 per cent. of the total was on acre tracts, and $219,010,038, or 56.99 per cent., was on village and city lots. The debt of Cook County, containing Chicago, was $191,518,909.

THOUGH the present term of Commodore Melville as Engineer in Chief of the Navy will not expire until next January, Secretary Tracy has already announced that Commodore Melville will succeed himself.

MRS. HARRISON, accompanied by Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. Cheney, wife of ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, returned to Washington. Mrs. Harrison was met at the station by the President and Lieutenant Parker.

M. ROUSTAN, the French Minister at Washington, who was recently recalled by his Government, presented his letters of recall to President Harrison.

THE revenue cutter Rush has been ordered back to Behring Sea by the Treasury Department.

THE United States Treasury reports that the total bonded debt of the District of Columbia on September 30 was $19,133,400, being a net reduction of $2,973,250 since July 1, 1878.

N. O. MURPHY, the acting Governor of Arizona Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, expresses the opinion that the population of the Territory before the end of the present fiscal year will reach 70,000 people, 12,000 of whom are Mormons. The total valuation of the taxable property he believes will reach near $70,000,000.

GERMAN DAY was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Washington of German birth and decent. The parade passed through the White House grounds, where it was reviewed by the President and Secretaries Proctor and Russ.

PROFESSOR FRANK H. BIGELOW, at one time Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Racine College, has been appointed Professor in the United States Weather Bureau at Washington.

Foreign.

THE Russian custon officials will give twenty-one per cent. of their salaries for the relief of famine sufferers.

THE most disastrious fire Halifax, Nova Scotia has had in many years occurred on a recent night when wharf property extending from Cronan's to Cunard's, was almost entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000 to $400,000. The men-of-war firemen and the military aided in fighting it.

SIX persons perished in a fire at Puylaurins, Department of Taru, in France.

THERE was a serious disturbance in Rome, Italy, started by disrespectful acts of a party of French pilgrims at Victor Emmanuel's tomb.

THE island of Tanna has been visited by a hurricane and devastated by a civil war. Fierce fighting is now going on, and two villages have been wiped out of existence. In the midst of the fighting came the hurricane. The German ship J. W. Gildemersten was wrecked in Dianirua Bay. The cutter Hilda was driven ashore, and a canoe containing nineteen natives was lost.

ISAAC NEWTON, Fifth Earl of Portsmouth, expired suddenly at London, England. The cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel. He was born in 1835.

THE British agents in Behring Sea report that there are millions of seals on the breeding islands.

BOULANGER was buried at Brussels, Belgium, amid scenes of great excitement.

THE British bark Santona has been wrecked at Matanzas. The captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned.

A FIRE on Mark Brown's wharf, Tooley street, London, England, destroyed $2,500,000 worth of property.

ADVICES from Massowah say that the forces of Generals Ras Afula and Degiac Mangascia have successfully made a combined attack on the forces of Debeb, the third aspirant to the Abyssinian throne. The battle was fought near Ambagarima. Debeb was killed and his army totally routed.

BY the collapse of a cage at the Heydeschbacht pit near Waldenburg, Silesia, ten miners were killed and a number injured.

THE famine in Poland is growing worse. Workmen paraded the streets of Zawirke and looted the bakers' shops and other places where eatables were to be obtained. Troops were summoned to the scene, and fired upon the mob, killing one workman and wounding many others.

A FIERCE gale raged in the Irish Sea, and much damage was done to shipping.

LATER NEWS.

THE tugboat McCaldin Brothers was run into by another tug, supposed to be the Ice King, off Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on the Hudson River, and two lives were lost.

EXTENSIVE forest fires raged in the timber land in Somerset County, Me. Much damage resulted.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT WILLIAM F. ROGERS has found a deficit of $24,000 in the accounts of ex-County Treasurer Morgan, of Towson, Md.

A TWO-STORY frame building was destroyed by fire at Wilber, Washington, and Mrs. Wagner and her two children, who live in an upper story, were burned to death. Another child was fatally burned.

THE bronze statue of General Grant was unveiled in Lincoln Park at Chicago in the presence of nearly a hundred thousand persons. Mrs. Grant was among the guests.

THE Ecumenical Methodist Council opened its session at Washington with delegates present from many foreign countries.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who defeated Parnell's candidate for Parliament in the recent contest in North Kilkenny, died suddenly at Queenstown, Ireland.

THE Russian Government has spent $10,000,000 in buying seed-corn for the peasants in the famine-stricken districts.

A CABLEGRAM announced the death in Amoy, China, of Bishop William J. Boone, the Episcopal Bishop of China. He was fifty-six years of age and leaves a wife in China. He was born in China.

THE Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District met at Albany, N. Y., and unanimously nominated D. Cady Herrick, Judge Clute's name having been withdrawn.

A FREIGHT train jumped the track at Dyer's Switch, N. Y., and fifty-five cars were wrecked. Engineer James Patterson was killed and several of the train hands injured. The loss is over $150,000.

AT New York City, in Cooper Union, a mass meeting was held to indorse the State ticket; speeches were made by ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Frederic R. Coudert and others. It was estimated that 20,000 people were present.

A VERY interesting and successful field day in the new parade ground, Van Courtland Park, New York City, was had by the First Brigade, of the New York National Guard. Governors Hill and Abbott reviewed the soldiers.

UNITED STATES Deputy Marshals, under an order of Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, took possession in New York harbor of Mr. Frederick W Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror, and put the representative of the Collector of the Port ashore.

THE first colored people's fair ever held in Virginia took place at Richmond.

JUDGE JOHNSON, in the Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas, has ruled that an arrest made on a letter or telegram is not due process of law.

THE match race for a purse of $10,000 between the stallions Nelson, of Maine, and Allerton, of Iowa, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was won by Allerton in the presence of 40,000 people. Nelson won the first and fastest heat of the race, the others going to Allerton.

LEE TAYLOR, a United States Deputy Marshal, was shot to death by W. C. Rogers, Postmaster of Skiatook, Indian Territory. Rogers was intoxicated.

MANY thousands of both political parties listened to the debate in Ada, Ohio, between James E. Campbell and William McKinley, candidates for Governor.

THE indictment against Dominick O'Malley, the detective, who obtained such notoriety from his connection with the trial of the Italians accused of the murder at New Orleans, La., of Chief of Police Hennessey, was abandoned by the State, the District Attorney entering a nolle prosequi.

THE United States survey steamer C. P. Patterson has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., after having reconnoitered the Alaska coast as far as Yakutsk and made some important surveys.

WITH a view to preventing the introduction of cholera in the United States the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular to collectors of customs stating that no rags shall be admitted from Marseilles, France.

THE order of Postmaster-General Wanamaker doing away with the counting of mail matter by letter carriers has now been in force three months, and careful calculations show that the annual saving to the Post-office Department will be $300,000.

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RODE TO THEIR DEATHS.

Tragedy at a Masked Crossing On Staten Island.

Four Persons Mangled by a Swift Train.

Crook's Crossing, near Giffords station, Staten Island, N. Y., fulfilled its destiny a few days ago and hurled three souls into eternity, while sending a fourth one to the very gate of death.

The notorious old railroad crossing, masked by dense woods and parsimoniously unguarded, where more than once there has been